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TRANSMITTAL FORM (to be used for all correspondence after initial filing)		Application No.	10/028,894				
		Filing Date	December 17, 2001				
		First Named Inventor	David W. Grawrock				
		Art Unit	2134				
		Examiner Name	David Yiuk Jung				
Total Number of Pages in This Submission 6		Attorney Docket Number	42390P13483				
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Date

August 5, 2005

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EE TRANSMITTAL		Application Number	10/028,894						
for FY 2005			Filing Date	December 17,	2001				
Patent fees are subject to annual revision.			First Named Inventor	David W. Grawrock					
			Examiner Name	David Yiuk Jung					
Applicant claims small entity status. See 37 CFR 1.27.			Art Unit	2134					
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SUBMITTED BY Complete (if applicable)						
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Signature	July Mandan			Date	08/05/05	

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## IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re patent application of:

David W. Grawrock for **Intel Corporation** 

Serial No.:

10/028,894

Group Art Unit:

2134

Filed:

December 17, 2001

Examiner:

David Yiuk Jung

FOR: CONNECTING A VIRTUAL TOKEN TO A PHYSICAL TOKEN

08/09/2005 SHASSEN1 00000012 10028894

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APPEAL BRIEF

Mail Stop Appeal Brief - Patents Commissioner for Patents P.O. Box 1450 Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Sir:

Applicant (hereinafter Appellant) submits this appeal brief, thus perfecting the notice of appeal filed on June 10, 2005.

The required headings and subject matter follow.

## (i) Real party in interest.

This case is assigned of record to Intel Corporation, who is the real party in interest.

## (ii) Related appeals and interferences.

There are no known related appeals and / or interferences.

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## (iii) Status of claims.

Claims 1-30 are pending in the case, and claims 1-30 stand rejected. The rejection of claims 1-30 is being appealed.

## (iv) Status of amendments.

No amendments were filed subsequent to the final rejection.

## (v) Summary of claimed subject matter.

Paragraph numbering of the filed application and the published application may differ. Accordingly, the following description references paragraphs of the present application based upon the paragraph numbering of the application as published on June 19, 2003. Further, supplied reference numbers and paragraphs are not meant to limit the scope of the present claims but merely to provide examples of some elements to aid understanding. The actually claim scope may be broader and/or more narrow than the example elements given.

Claim 1 relates to a method that comprises receiving a certification message CertM1 (See, paragraphs [0043]-[0046]) generated by a physical token 150 (See, FIGS. 1-2 and paragraphs [0017]-[0022]) of a computing device 100. The certification message CertM1 attests to a public key 262 or 272 (See, FIG. 2) associated with a virtual token 160 (See, FIGS. 1-2, paragraphs [0023]-[0024]) of the computing device 100 and the physical token 150. Claim 1 further relates to requesting an entity 195 and to issue a credential (e.g. VT endorsement credential) for the public key 262 associated with the virtual token 160 based upon the certification message CertM1. See, paragraphs [0033]-[0035] for an explanation of the process used by a certificate authority to issue an identity credential to a physical token. See, FIG. 4 and

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related disclosure for details regarding a process used to issue an endorsement credential for a virtual token.

Claim 8 relates to a physical token 150 for a computing device 100. The physical token 150 comprises a register 240, 242, and/or 244 to record an integrity metric that measures a virtual token 160 of the computing device 100. The physical token 150 further comprises one or more processing units 210 to generate a random number Nonce1 and a certification message CertM1 that specifies the register 240, 242, 244 that is encrypted by a key CAPub of an entity 195, and that has uniqueness based upon the random number Nonce1. See, paragraphs [0020], [0030], [0043]-[0045].

Claim 13 relates to a computing device 100 comprising a virtual token 160, a physical token 150, and a processor 110. The virtual token 160 records integrity metrics. The physical token 150 records an integrity metric that measures the virtual token 160, and generates a certification message CertM1 that attests to the integrity metric, that is encrypted by an asymmetric key CAPub of an entity 195, and that has uniqueness. The processor 110 requests the entity 195 to issue a credential (VT endorsement credential) for an asymmetric key 260, 262, 270, 272 associated with the virtual token 160 based upon the certification message CertM1.

Claim 17 relates to a computing device comprising a physical token 150 and a virtual machine monitor 310. The physical token 150 generates a certification message CertM1 that attests to an operating environment 300 of the computing device 100 and a credential (PT identity credential) issued to the physical token 150. The virtual machine monitor 310 comprises a virtual token 160 to further attest to the operating environment 300. The virtual machine monitor 310 requests the physical token 150 to provide the certification message CertM1 and causes the certification message CertM1 to be transferred to an entity 195. The virtual machine

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monitor 310 further receives a credential (VT endorsement credential) for the virtual token 160 in response to transferring the certification message CertM1 to the entity 195.

Claim 22 relates to a method that comprises receiving a request for a credential (VT endorsement credential) to be issued to a virtual token 160 of a computing device 100. (See, block 430, paragraph [0053]). Claim 22 further relates to determining whether the virtual token 160 satisfies criteria for a suitable virtual token based upon information of the request. (See, block 438, 446, 450, 454, 458 and paragraphs [0055]-[0060]). Claim 22 further relates to issuing the credential (VT endorsement credential) to the virtual token 160 of the computing device 100 in response to determining that the virtual token 160 satisfies the criteria. (See, block 462 and paragraph [0061]).

Claim 26 relates a machine readable medium comprising instructions, which in response to being executed, result in a computing device 100 generating a certification message CertM1 that attests to a physical token 160 and an operating environment 300 of a computing device 100. The instructions further result in the computing device 100 requesting that an entity 195 issue a credential (VT endorsement credential) to a virtual token 160 of the computing device 100 based upon the certification message CertM1.

#### (vi) Grounds of rejection to be reviewed on appeal.

Claims 1-30 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a), as being unpatentable over admitted prior art (APA) and Gong et al.

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## (vii) Argument.

The rejection of claims 1-30 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(e), as being unpatentable over admitted prior art (APA) and Gong is in error and should be reversed.

It is well established that obviousness requires a teaching or a suggestion by the relied upon prior art of all the elements of a claim (M.P.E.P. §2142). Without conceding the appropriateness of the combination, Appellant respectfully submits that the combination of the APA and Gong does not meet the requirements of an obvious rejection in that neither teaches nor suggests a "virtual token" as required by claims 1-30.

It appears that the Official Action is relying on the APA for a teaching or suggestion of a "virtual token." The Background section of Appellant's application describes aspects of a Trust Platform Module (TPM) such as the TPM described in the Trusted Platform Computing Alliance (TPCA) Main Specification, Version 1.1, 31 July 2001. Further, the Background section clearly identifies the TPM as a "physical token". In short, the Appellant's Background section and the Trusted Platform Computing Alliance Main Specification merely provide a teaching of a "physical token" and do not teach or suggest a "virtual token" as required by claims 1-30.

Appellant pointed out in a response filed September 7, 2004 that neither the Background section of Appellant's application nor the cited Gong reference teach a virtual token. Further, the Appellant respectfully requested the Examiner to provide with more specificity where "virtual token" was taught in Gong or the APA. In the Official Action mailed March 11, 2005, the Examiner pointed to FIG. 2 of Appellant's application as the only support for a teaching of a "virtual token." FIG. 2 does in fact disclose a virtual token 160 as well as FIG. 1 and a large portion of Appellant's "Detailed Description." The problem is that FIG. 2 and the portions of the

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"Detailed Description" that accompany FIG. 2 are descriptions of Appellant's own invention and are not admitted prior art.

The Examiner has provided no specific indication as to what in Appellant's application the Examiner is treating as admitted prior art. Appellant noted the lack of clarity in their response filed on September 7, 2004 and indicated that the Appellant was operating under the assumption that the Examiner was referring solely to the Background section of Appellant's application as admitted prior art. However, in light of the latest Official Action, it appears the Examiner is using the description of Appellant's own invention to provide a teaching of "virtual token" and is thus not basing the present rejection merely on that which is found in the prior art. As stated above, it is well established that obviousness requires a teaching or a suggestion by the relied upon *prior art* of all the elements of a claim (M.P.E.P. §2142). Since the present rejection is not based solely on the prior art but relies on the description of Appellant's invention for a teaching of a virtual token, the Examiner has failed to present a prima facie case of obviousness in regards to claims 1-30. Appellant respectfully requests the rejection of claims 1-30 be reversed.

# **CONCLUSION**

In view of the foregoing, favorable reconsideration and reversal of the rejections is respectfully requested. Early notification of the same is earnestly solicited. If there are any questions regarding the present application, the Examiner and / or the Board is invited to contact the undersigned attorney at the telephone number listed below.

Respectfully submitted,

Paul A. Mendonsa

Reg. No. 42,879 (503) 439-8778

I hereby certify that this correspondence is being deposited with the United States Postal Service as first class mail with sufficient postage in an envelope addressed to Commissioner for Patents P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313 on.

# (viii) Claims appendix.

1. (Original) A method comprising

receiving a certification message generated by a physical token of a computing device that attests to a public key associated with a virtual token of the computing device and the physical token; and

requesting an entity to issue a credential for the public key associated with the virtual token based upon the certification message.

2. (Original) The method of claim 1 wherein receiving comprises

receiving the certification message that is encrypted by a public key of the entity and that comprises a hash of both the public key associated with the virtual token and a credential issued to the physical token.

- 3. (Original) The method of claim 2 wherein requesting comprises
- sending to the entity the certification message, the public key associated with the virtual token, and the credential issued to the physical token.
  - 4. (Original) The method of claim 3 wherein requesting further comprises

sending to the entity one or more integrity metric quotes from the physical token and one or more logs associated with the integrity metric quotes.

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5. (Original) The method of claim 1 further comprising

encrypting one or more integrity metric quotes with a session key of a symmetric cryptographic algorithm to obtain a first encrypted parameter;

encrypting the certification message and session key with a public key associated with the entity to obtain a second encrypted parameter;

wherein requesting comprises sending to the entity the first encrypted parameter and the second encrypted parameter.

6. (Original) The method of claim 1 wherein receiving comprises

receiving the certification message encrypted by the public key of the entity, the certification message comprising a hash that attests to the public key associated with the virtual token and a credential issued to the physical token.

7. (Original) The method of claim 1 wherein receiving comprises

receiving the certification message encrypted by the public key of the entity, the certification message comprising the public key associated with the virtual token and a credential issued to the physical token.

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8. (Original) A physical token for a computing device, comprising

a register to record an integrity metric that measures a virtual token of the computing

device, and

one or more processing units to generate a random number and a certification message

that specifies the register, that is encrypted by a key of an entity, and that has uniqueness based

upon the random number.

9. (Original) The physical token of claim 8 wherein

the one or more processing units generates the certification message such that the

certification message further comprises a hash that identifies a key associated with the virtual

token and a credential issued to the physical token.

10. (Original) The physical token of claim 8 wherein

the one or more processing units generates the certification message such that the

certification message further identifies a key associated with the virtual token and a credential

issued to the physical token.

11. (Original) The physical token of claim 8 wherein

the integrity metric comprises a hash of a virtual machine monitor that comprises the

virtual token.

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12. (Original) The physical token of claim 8 wherein

the certification message comprises one or more hashes that attest to a key associated with the virtual token, the credential issued to the physical token, and an index specifying the register.

13. (Original) A computing device comprising

a virtual token to record integrity metrics;

a physical token to record an integrity metric that measures the virtual token, and to generate a certification message that attests to the integrity metric, that is encrypted by an asymmetric key of an entity, and that has uniqueness; and

a processor to request the entity to issue a credential for an asymmetric key associated with the virtual token based upon the certification message.

14. (Original) The computing device of claim 13 wherein

the physical token generates the certification message such that the certification message that identifies the asymmetric key associated with the virtual token and a credential issued to the physical token, and

the processor sends the entity the certification message, the asymmetric key associated with the virtual token, and the credential issued to the physical token.

15. (Original) The computing device of claim 14 wherein

the processor further sends one or more integrity metric quotes from the physical token and one or more logs associated with the integrity metric quotes.

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16. (Original) The computing device of claim 13 wherein the processor

sends the entity a symmetric key that is encrypted with the asymmetric key of the entity,

and

sends the entity the certification message, the asymmetric key associated with the virtual

token, and the credential issued to the physical token that are encrypted with the symmetric key.

17. (Original) A computing device comprising

a physical token to generate a certification message that attests to an operating

environment of the computing device and a credential issued to the physical token; and

a virtual machine monitor comprising a virtual token to further attest to the operating

environment, wherein the virtual machine monitor requests the physical token to provide the

certification message, causes the certification message to be transferred to an entity, and receives

a credential for the virtual token in response to transferring the certification message to the

entity.

18. (Original) The computing device of claim 17 wherein

the physical token generates the certification message such that the certification message

further comprises one or more hashes that identify a public key associated with the virtual token

and the credential issued to the physical token.

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19. (Original) The computing device of claim 17 wherein

the physical token generates the certification message such that the certification message further comprises a public key associated with the virtual token and the credential issued to the physical token.

20. (Original) The computing device of claim 17 wherein

the physical token generates the certification message to include an integrity metric representative of the virtual machine monitor.

21. (Original) The computing device of claim 17 wherein

the physical token and virtual token attest to the operating environment by providing quotes of recorded integrity metrics, and

the virtual machine monitor further provides the entity with one or more quotes of recorded integrity metrics.

22. (Original) A method comprising

receiving a request for a credential to be issued to a virtual token of a computing device; determining whether the virtual token satisfies criteria for a suitable virtual token based upon information of the request; and

issuing the credential to the virtual token of the computing device in response to determining that the virtual token satisfies the criteria.

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23. (Original) The method of claim 22 wherein determining comprises analyzing a credential provided by the request that was issued to a physical token of the computing device.

- 24. (Original) The method of claim 23 wherein determining further comprises analyzing an integrity metric representative of the virtual token of the computing device.
- 25. (Original) The method of claim 24 wherein determining further comprises analyzing an integrity metric that is based upon a hash of a monitor that comprises the virtual token.
- 26. (Original) A machine readable medium comprising instructions, which in response to being executed, result in a computing device

generating a certification message that attests to a physical token and an operating environment of a computing device; and

requesting that an entity issue a credential to a virtual token of the computing device based upon the certification message.

27. (Original) The machine readable medium of claim 26 wherein the instructions, in response to being executed, further result in the computing device

generating the certification message such that the certification message comprises a hash that attests to a public key associated with the virtual token.

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28. (Original) The machine readable medium of claim 27 wherein the instructions, in response to being executed, further result in the computing device

generating the certification message such that the certification message is encrypted by a public key of the entity and the hash further attests to a credential issued to the physical token.

29. (Original) The machine readable medium of claim 28 wherein the instructions, in response to being executed, further result in the computing device

sending the public key associated with the virtual token and the credential associated with the physical token.

30. (Original) The machine readable medium of claim 26 wherein the instructions, in response to being executed, further result in the computing device

generating the certification message such that the certification message is encrypted with a public key of the entity and comprises one or more hashes that attest to a public key associated with the virtual token and the credential associated with the physical token;

encrypting the public key associated with the virtual token, the credential associated with the physical tokens, the certification message, quotes of integrity metrics recorded by the physical token, and logs associated with the integrity metrics with a session key to obtain a first parameter; and

encrypting the session key with the public key of the entity to obtain a second parameter, wherein requesting comprises sending the entity the first parameter and the second parameter.

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(ix) Evidence appendix.

None.

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# (x) Related proceedings appendix.

None.